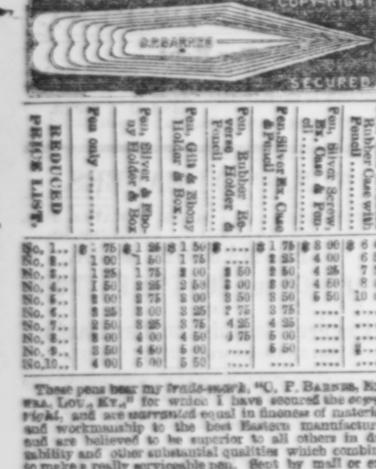


# THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXV.

C. P. Barnes's Extra Gold Pens.



LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,  
JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING,  
Green streets, between Third and Fourth.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE,  
Public Printer for the Commonwealth.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE:

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THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1865

FALL HARVEST ON MY DAUGHTER.—The Democratic says: "A State has a right to execute her own laws by force, and, moreover, the right to command the whole power of the Federal Government to do it." We have heard of this doctrine without any limitation—but we find that the minority about rule. That Democratic doctrine that the majority ought to rule was scouted as a heresy and unworthy of the country.

If, for example, Illinois should pass a law forever depriving any Kentuckian from exercising the rights of citizenship while her Illinois, she would have "the right to command the whole power of the Federal Government to enforce it." The Legislature of Kentucky should pass a law prohibiting the Federal Courts from exercising any jurisdiction over her, she would have the right to call on the Federal Government to help her enforce her "law" against itself!

Very, our neighbor is making progress. Seriously, this is the very quintessence of the doctrine of the Southern Confederacy, and we can do what she pleases. She can withdraw from the Union when she pleases, and for what cause she pleases, anything in the Federal Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. The doctrine of the Constitution is thus reversed, and the doctrine of nullification and secession set up in its place. That instrument sees—and, really, if we have got to fight the battles of nullification and secession, of State independence over again, it might as well be done in the name of the South, and the motto of the United States which shall make is *parvus et invictus*, and all the rest.

Mr. George D. Prentice.

G. P. BARNES,  
And Agent for American Watches,  
and Mails, Louisville, Ky.

PETROLEUM.

PEOPLE'S  
PETROLEUM COMPANY

ON THE  
McElheny Farm.

OIL CREEK, VENANGO CO., PA.,  
200,000 SHARES,  
PAR VALUE \$5.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York, December, 1864.

Capital Stock \$1,000,000

200,000 SHARES,

PAR VALUE \$5.

THE STOCK IS NOT ISSUED IN PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS, and is not liable to any future assessment, A dividend of 5 per cent. of the value of the stock will be paid quarterly, or at such other times as the Board of Directors may determine.

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THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1865.

AN INTERESTING EDITORIAL MATTER MAY BE FOUND ON OUR FIRST PAGE, SECOND COLUMN, THIS MORNING.

HOW THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE WERE KEPT IN THE DARK.—A private, who made his escape from the secession army in Western Louisiana a month or two since, informs us that he saw eighteen men shot in one day at the hands of the rebels. Pineville, the seat of the state of Alcorn, on the Red River. It was in the latter part of February last. In the course of three months, he says that as many as sixty men were shot. There were thirty shot in a single regiment. The offense of those men was the attempt to go to their homes. Their wives and children were almost starving, and they had an intense desire to go to their relief. Every white man could be seen in the ranks of the rebels, and those in the army at the point of the bayonet. Many even that were not able to carry a gun were thus dragged from their houses. Our informant was himself paralyzed in the shoulder, and had been examined by three different military boards and a certificate of incapacity granted him by each, and yet in spite of these he was compelled to report for duty, and under the penalties of desertion and treason to do so. The reason assigned is that in all such cases, though one might not be able to carry arms, they could be useful in other ways, and thus relieve men who were. The feeling among the privates in favor of peace and of going home was universal, or nearly so, even at that time—long before the fall of Petersburg and Richmond. They were only restrained by the rigid enforcement of the bloody and atrocious consequences of the rebellion.

We hear privately that those who owned slaves were to be carried arms, and as many as a hundred negroes who privately expressed themselves as perfectly willing to give them all up in order to regain their own freedom—that freedom which they enjoyed before the war. These were the rights which the Southern people were sold, factiously, to have taken up arms to secure the right to become themselves the vassals of a code of laws more bloody, exacting and ferocious than any that Draco ever wrote. These are the State Rights they were to enjoy, and under whose benign and glorious banner they were to be free, happy, sovereign, independent, and exalted.

The Southern people as a mass never willingly took up arms against this Government at first, and they never did so until they were compelled to do so, so that they never expected it possible that they could be enslaved. They lost sight of the maxim abiding them of that "eternal vigilance" which is the "price of liberty." They did not resist the incipient steps of despotism, because they had no idea of what was coming. They hoped and many of them thought that the difficulties would find a solution short of the fiery trials which subsequently came upon them. All the dæmons of hell itself have forced them into revolt against the Government whose power they had never known except to shelter them from evil; except to make them freer and happier than any people ever before were. Oh, it is enough to make one weep tears of blood to know what the Southern people have suffered, and to know what made them suffer it; to know how the deadly coils of the slaveholders' system have strangled deathly around them, paralyzing all their limbs, crushing their bones and joints, and bruising and mangling their quivering flesh in his horrible and loathsome embrace.

When the poor people that survive return to their homes and find them desolate, find that their wives and their children have sunk in poverty and starvation into untimely graves, or find them in rags and disease and crying for bread, and the old weary men, many of them themselves crippled in life, perished in health, with their constitutions broken, and their prospects in life blasted, it will be difficult to restrain their vengeance against their oppressors. Let them renite it however. Let them remember that many of the agents in the bloody drama were themselves unwilling agents, and as far as possible drew the recollection of the past in the dark waters of oblivion.

They are now more of these men who, if they still live, again be able to gather their household forces and persons around them and enjoy once more the blessings of peace, freedom and independence, will be the fastest and the stanchest, the most inflexible, the lion-hearted friends of this Government and its institutions, of its laws and its principles, that can anywhere be found between the two oceans. They will defy the power of the West spirits of the South, and their antagonists. The Government will sympathize with such men. They deserve compensation, not censure.

THE editor of the New York Times professes to have, and no doubt has some general knowledge of the character of the newly-invented material mentioned by Senator Oldham of Texas. In his letter to Jeff Davis, as what might be used secret emissaries to burn the great cities and towns of the North and all the Federal shipping upon the Atlantic and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and to spread devastation and desolation through the country. The plan was to send agents in a secret, hostile composition, a kind of powder, all through Northern hotels and other buildings in the Northern cities and on the decks or in the cabins of Northern and Western shipping. The composition was to be something that would not ignite for some time, but finally burst out in flames in hundreds of places, if scattered by fire, and do full damage to all possible burning efforts, and involve property and life in universal destruction.

This was the secret project that was presented to Jeff Davis by Senators Oldham and Johnson. In an interview they had with him Davis suggested some things that he thought might be obstacles in the way of its execution. Oldham's letter to him, which we have published, was written to cover up the secret, and notwithstanding his suggestion of difficulties, the plot was entirely practicable. Davis referred that letter to Benjamin, his Secretary of State, whom he instructed to call upon the gentleman who had the secret of the mysterious composition and ascertain whether the difficulties, previously experienced, had been or could be overcome. From this it appears that the original plan was to cover up the secret, and the conspirators were a whit too good to have got away with it. Now let the rebels and their sympathizers look at Jeff Davis and the other leading spirits of the late rebellion in the light of the broad glare that this exposition throws upon them. This fire-plot of Davis & Co. is the twin horror of the yellow-fever plus of Blackburn & Co. Who that got up or promoted either, or who that got promoted either, was that fit to have another Terrible affair occur about this time?

THE London Times says that our wagons against the Rebels, we have been a war of subversion. Indeed, I am told, but we have not been allowed to do so. Of course, we don't want a war with her, but we confess that we should like to have another Terrible affair occur about this time.

Mr. Mc Buchanan had any more sensitive than a brute beast, he would, instead of thrusing himself before a disgusted public, wish to crawl to the centre of the earth and hide forever from the eyes of men.

AS the rebellion is closing up business, perhaps it had better have an auction sale. Having been knocked down itself, it may as well knock down any little goods and chattels it has left.

A dialoy paper says a few words for Jeff Davis for the alleged reason that he himself is not now the liberty of speech. Thus, when Bascom was unable to speak, his ass spoke for him.

A man's denial that he had anything to do with the Washington murder is worth nothing. Any man who took part in the murder would do the same.

Jeff Davis would be a most audacious if he could say to the Federal Government:

That mercy to others shows.

Mr. Rhett, the famous fire-eater of the Charleston Mercury, has taken the oath of allegiance. We guess he did a good deal more swearing inwardly than outwardly.

We suppose that Jeff Davis may be considered about half man and half woman. It seems to us that the blusher costume would best befit him.

Jeff Davis, when he was a man, was much annoyed by the blacks, but since he turned woman, there's no knowing what he may bring forth.

It takes several weeks for a tadpole to lose his tail and turn to a frog. Jeff Davis's transition period when he dropped his breeches and turned woman was very short.

Our neighbor of the Democrat says that he is gullible of the Washington, but, since he turned woman, there's no knowing what he may bring forth.

It takes several weeks for a tadpole to lose his tail and turn to a frog. Jeff Davis's transition period when he dropped his breeches and turned woman was very short.

Jeff Davis is said to be rather ill. Having turned woman, Jeff probably expects to be a little unwell every month.

Almost every country thinks that it can afford to tolerate, if not approve, acts of treason to all other countries.

NATIONAL DEBTS AND UNITED STATES STOCKS  
The creation of national debts is not a modern invention, but the ability of a great nation to provide for a great debt, and to make it the most convenient and best form of personal property, is a modern wonder. The debt of Great Britain was begun by raising a million sterling by loan in 1692, and when her great countrymen shot in one day at the hands of the rebels. Macaulay says that historians and orators pronounced the case to be desperate. But when war again broke out, and the national debt was rapidly carried up to one hundred and forty millions, men of theory and logic, and of the law, declared that the nation was in a worse condition than ever. The same Macaulay says that historians and orators pronounced the case to be desperate. But when war again broke out, and the national debt was rapidly carried up to one hundred and forty millions, men of theory and logic, and of the law, declared that the nation was in a worse condition than ever. The same

Sympathies for us in Europe.—The expressions of sympathy for us in Europe in our late national bereavement have been all that we could expect or reasonably ask. They have been warm, outspoken, and we cannot doubt, entirely sincere. They have been universal, so far as we have yet heard. There has been one continued outburst of indignation, intense repulsion, and execration of the rebels. The debt of Great Britain was begun by raising a million sterling by loan in 1692, and when her great countrymen shot in one day at the hands of the rebels. Macaulay says that historians and orators pronounced the case to be desperate. But when war again broke out, and the national debt was rapidly carried up to one hundred and forty millions, men of theory and logic, and of the law, declared that the nation was in a worse condition than ever. The same

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Even then those who made their escape from the secession army in Western Louisiana a month or two since, informs us that he saw

eighteen men shot in one day at the hands of the rebels. Pineville, the seat of the state of Alcorn, on the Red River. It was in the latter part of February last.

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eighteen men shot in one day at the hands of the rebels. Pineville, the seat of the state of Alcorn, on the Red River. It was in the latter part of February last.

In the course of three months, he says that as many as sixty men were shot. There were thirty shot in a single regiment.

The offense of those men was the attempt to go to their homes.

Their wives and children were almost starving, and they had an intense desire to go to their relief.

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## LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

**For the Sunday Journal.**

**ALONE—A DURE.**

Alone! 'tis a mournful word—alone!

A sound of grief and gloom.

Like a wailing man or a dying groan,

Or a voice from the dreary tomb.

It tells of the friends we hope we had.

And the heart was glad, but now how and

The thoughts of that gone time.

Where are those loving friends of old?

And the hope—ah! where are they?

The friends are cold, laid in the mould,

And the heart is dead.

All that was once dear is gone.

And the pain deepest that seizes these

When life's but hope dead.

Time moves them down with a tender stern.

Hheels of grief or pale.

Their mothers and we never can learn

To say what we again.

Louisville, May 15. SENEX.

**PARISIAN SENSATIONS.**—It is not creditable

says the Brooklyn Union, to the decency, not

to say morality, of the French capital that it has

most excited social sensation with which it has

been stirred for months is the appearance of a

coarse singer of obscene songs in the saloons of the

fauboulois. It is known that she came, but

now by whom, or by what she was

brought. Her name is Mademoiselle Theresa,

for with that tendancy of such women to

drift loose from the world, she now no more definite name.

She used to be a singer in the cafes of the workmen and the students. She is

not beautiful; she is not witty; she does

not sing well; she has no winning ways; she is sim-

ply bold, and freed from all restraint of modesty

and shame. She is a member of a certain society.

Dear old M. Guizot, too good and pure

for the tainted atmosphere he has to breathe,

took his granddaughters from her presence

when her songs of the character which Col.

Newcome took alive from the "back-horse,"

to avoid—broke on his ears. But Duchesses

great ladies court, imperial ears listen to her.

Her song—says a correspondent of the

London Star—

“are perfect. They are strong and they are

not delicate. Vigor and force, impudence and double entendre make their principal features.”

Nay, perhaps we do not fully explain

that great mystery of the novel production

the production is the principal attraction.

It must certainly be a thorough-

going, though not a complete, per-

formance when she sings in her own saloon, surrounded by workmen and women of the same class, who have come to see the songs which delight the lowest fanfouche of the lowest fanfouche. This must have immense popularity in point of novelty over the world, and may lead to many a mad or mad adventure in human disguise like Marie Antoinette, or even the later amateur, who goes to the Mabille or some kindred institution.

THOS. E. BRADLEY,

Governor of Kentucky.

—particular. They are strong and they are

not delicate. Vigor and force, impudence and double entendre make their principal features.”

On that day the people of Kentucky are

to spend an hour at their respective

places of worship, and engage in the solemn and earnest observance of the day as one for humili-

ation before God and prayer for His forgiving

mercy and sustaining grace in this our day of affliction.

W. M. TWEDDLE,

E. P. FOUNTAIN'S

**New Auction and Commission**

**HOUSE,**

**N.W. corner Seventh and Main streets.**

**WM. TWEDDLE & CO.**

**Public Sale of Condemed Horses and Mules.**

At a public sale will be offered, at

the Wm. Tweddle & Co.,

on Saturday evening, June 25, 1865,

at 8 P.M.,

the following horses and mules:

W. M. TWEDDLE & CO.

**BY C. C. SPENCER.**

**AUCTION SALES.**

**GRAND PICNIC.**

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE JEFFERSONVILLE

CIRCLE OF THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD

**ON Thursday, May 25th,**

**AT WASHINGTON GROVE, near Jeffersonville, Ind.**

A special invitation is tendered to our brother

Primates of Louisville and New Albany and to the pub-

lic.

Tickets are to be present at the Grove. Gentlemen's

tickets are \$1.00; Ladies' free.

One-half ticket will be admitted from Jeffersonville or vicinity every half hour.

**COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:**

Capt. P. Dwyer,

Gen. T. R. Johnson,

Matthew Carroll,

John Miller,

Patrick Scanlon,

Michael Naughton.

**BY S. G. HENRY & CO.**

**AUCTION SALES.**

**FOR SALE OR RENT.**

**House for Rent, and Furniture for Sale.**

**ONE STORY, MORNING, May 25th, At 10 o'clock, by order of Col. Humphreys. Medical In-**

**stitution, and all the persons connected**

**with such an establishment.**

**Atmosphere, quiet and dignified.**

**Accommodation, comfortable.**

**Convenience, every thing.**

**Price, \$100 per month.**

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